STEDINAN'S CONCISE

MEDICAL DICTIONARY FOR THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS

ILLUSTRATED / THIRD EDITION

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Williams & Wilkins

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Graphic assistance by In-Tandem Design and Hope Jester.

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Williams & Wilkins
351 W. Camden Street
Baltimore, MD 21201-2436 USA

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Database design by Lexi-Comp, Inc., Hudson, OH Printed in the United States of America by Rend McNally, Versailles, KY

First Edition 1987

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

ISBN 400193

Stedman's concise medical dictionary : illustrated. — 3rd ed. / editor, John H. Dirckx.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-683-40019-3

1. Medicine-Dictionaries. I. Dirckx, John H., 1938-

II. Stedman, Thomas Lathrop, 1853-1938. III. Title: Concise medical dictionary

[DNLM]: 1. Dictionaries, Medical. W 13 S8125 1997]

R121.S8 1997 610'.3—dc20 DNLM/DLC

for Library of Congress

96-31924

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loc-u-late (lok'yū-lāt). Containing numerous locloc-u-lar (lok'yd-lär). Relating to a loculus.

Salmen and the declive of the vermis, syn quad-

souths, gen. and pl. lob-u-li (lob'yn-lits, yn-it)

E [obc (2)

: right L. of the ing t fabe of the 1993 lymis, under lobure.

om the caudate

for the venn ove and in fron

the formation of a loculus or loculi. i. hep'alis [NA], syn hepatic *lobute.* hos gen, and pl. lo-bi (lô'bùs, lō'bì) [NA]. syn ple. [LL. fr. G. lobos] M. sva lobule. [Mod. L. dim. of tobus, lobe] Mail epididym'dds [NA], sva tobules of epi-

to-cus, pl. lo-cl (lo'kus, 16'sr). 1. A place; usually, cavity or chamber. [L. dim. of locus, place] hep'atts der'ter [NA], syn right tabe of

ceived to have that control.

SYN aphasia. log-ag-no-sia (log-ag-nö'sē-ā). [logo- + G. agnosto, ignorance]

SYN agraphia. syn aphasia. [logo- + G. a- priv. + graphe, to write] log-am-ne-sia (log-am-nē'zē-ā). log-a-graph-ia (log-ă-graf'ē-I).

logea-pha-sia (log-ă-fa'zz-ă). Aphasia of articulation. [logo-+ G. aphanio, speechlessness] log-as-the-nda (log-as-the/ne-d), syn aphasia.

beautzed (15'kal-12d), Restricted or limited to a Cologia. 1. The study of the subject noted in the body of the word, or a treatise on the same; the Eng. equivalent is -logy, or, with a connecting discourse, trealise 2. Collecting or picking [G. lego, to collect] logo- + G. asthenelo, weakness] -ology. [G. logos, vouel,

log-o-ple-gia (log-5-ple'je-8). Paralysis of the orlog-or-rhea (log-ō-re'ā). Raxely used term for abnormal or pathologic talkaliveness or garmgans of speech. [logo- + G. plēgē, stroke]

lo-i-a-sis (IC-l'a-sis). A chronic disease caused by the filarial nematode Loa loa, with symptoms first occurring three to four years after a bite by the adult worms move about through connective tissue, frequently becoming visible beneath the tient is annoyed by the "creeping" in the tissues and intense itching, as well as occasional pain, especially when the swelling is in the region of on infected tabanid fly. When the larvae manure. skin and mucous membranes. The worms provoke hyperemia and exudation of fluid; the pa-

1-(2-Chloroethyl)-3lo-mus-tine (10-mt/sten). longe; B. harbus

the of movement from one place to another. [L.

is the or movement from one piece.

byoning (15-kg-mb/tex). Relating to locomo-

find with the anticoagulant heparin.

Letian (lokjaw), syn trismus,

e of the carbelle

the anterior and the

corresponding to t

ulus of the ventals.

1 portion of the see

YN pulmonary สะนักนี้

gion in an organ or tissue, or a loculate atructure serous membranes. 2. The process that results in formed between surfaces of organs or macous or A small loc-u-la-tfon (lok-yū-lø'shun). 1. A loculate re-

loc-n-lus, pl. loc-u-ll (lok/yū-lūs, -lī). canda'tus [NA], a small lobe of the liver denied posteriorly between the sulcus for the tas cave and the fissure for the ligamentum Lante'rior hypophys'eos [NA], syn adenohy

pies on a chromosome lod score, denemics The log of the odds rado of observed to expected distribution of genetic markers. 3. The position of a specific site, 2. The position that a gene occua point, as defined by the coordinates on a graph.

L of control, a theoretical construct designed to behavior; classified as, internal if the person feels assess a person's perceived control over persona in control of events, external if others are per-

lod acore (lod skôr). A number used in genetic linkage studies; logarithm (base 10) of the odds in favor of genetic linkage. [logarithm + odds]

Olog-. ses logo-

1. Limitation

bly point of origin. 3. The determination of the thebral L, the mapping of the cerebral certex

badion of a morbid process.

to a definite area. 2. The reference of a sensation

beal-i.za-tlon (15'käl-i-zā'shūn).

ss, lobe, + exten

futering phase)

well (forkil). Having reference or confined to a

mpora'lis [NA], syn lemporal lobe.

limited part; not general or systemic. [L. localls,

Libepalis sinister [NA], svn left lobe of liver. I poste tior hypophyseos [NA], *official al-

uncum, syn caudate lobe, Spigelius' lobe.

The read of the very state of

unate term for neurohypophysis. see ALSO hy-

[logo- + G. amnēsia, forgetfulness]

binin lesion, based on the signs and symptoms

Exminal J., determination in very young em-

chinde pert. almetures

DNIS: State of the subdivision o

maintened by the patient or by neuroimaging.

into meas and the correlation of the various areas With carebral function, or determining the site of

SVR:US 1 lobe.

1 Consider the state of the

brador (16kā-ter, 18r). An instrument or apparate for finding the position of a foreign object Myss of the presumptive areas for specific organs

bolls (16'18-4). Discharge from the vagina of Alogo., log. Speech, words. [G. logos, word, dis-

blen, blood, and lissue debris, following child-blen, fo. neut. pl. of lochios, relating to child-

of portion of pt. the head of Me tus epididymide the uterus with retained lochia. [G. metra, womb]

CSID: * DURATION of the Product of t

bethal (loko-al). Relating to the lochia.

but, fr. lochos, childbirth]

held of the season to the season of the seas lousness. [logo- + O. rhaia, a flow] has Doctris + G. nhigayam, to burst forth]
Letter overties (15-ke-5-refs). Profuse flow of the kethometra (16-ke-d-më'uë). Distention of

tendons and joints. bed (16'51). Flural of locus.

de (18'4). I. An enclosing, fastening, or securing delice.

2. A mechanism which, when moved, hella s're lochiomhagia. [lochia + G. rhoia, a file, wer an extended period; between uses it is

Parin 1, an indwelling venous catheter used May blood for testing must be performed repeat-

Rinia or obstructs passage.

roughly triangular

Venze centrales bet

with a portal center

Men intravenous infusions or withdrawal of ve-

loin (loyn). The part of the side and back between the ribs and the pelvis. syn lumbus [NA]. [Rr.

cyclohexyl-1-nitrosomes; an antineoplastic agent.

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